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No. 16797.

號五十月三年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

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ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to be in the
Colonial Police should apply to the
Colonial Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED. TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office—
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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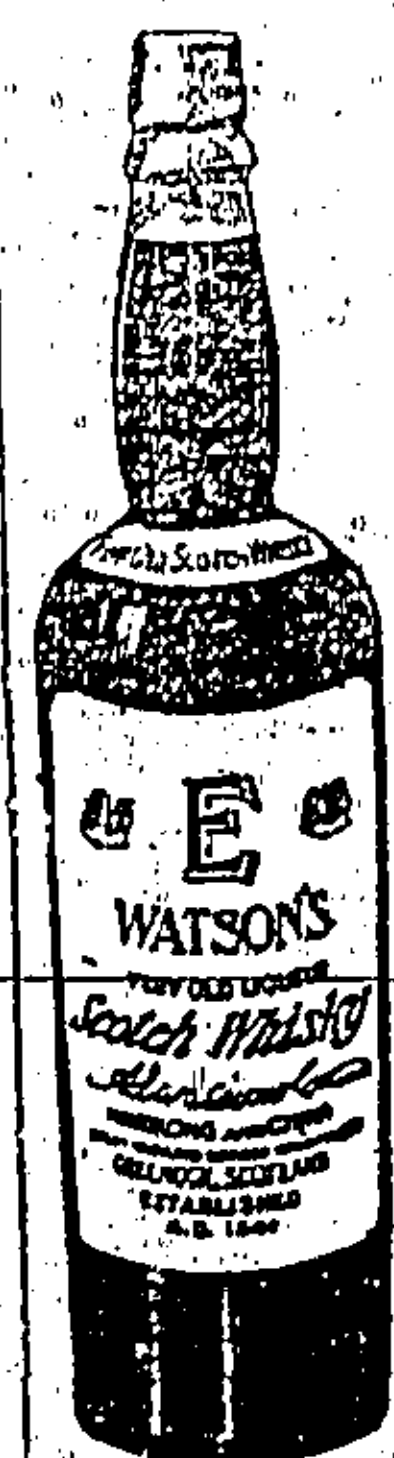
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1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1913

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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MANAGER.

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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day max.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"

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Manager.

TO THOSE GOING HOME

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IT WHILE AT HOME.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT RETREAT.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.
THE BEGINNING OF VERY GREAT
EVENTS.

PARIS, March 14.

The great German retreat before the
British is the only topic here.

The air is full of sensational reports
that the retreat is turning into a
debacle under the unremitting activity
of the pursuers—who are superior both
in material and initiative.

It is impossible at present to say how
far these reports are true, but undoubtedly
the British continue advancing to the
north-east and east of Commeacourt.

We are probably witnessing the
beginning of very great events involving
more than the fall of Bapaume.

THE ADVANCE ON BAPAUME.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS
PENDING.

LONDON, March 13.

Correspondents at the British
Headquarters report that the British
guns made the fortified Loupart
Wood untenable. When our patrols
advanced after a sustained bombard-
ment on March 3 they found the
wood empty. Passing through, they
entered the fortress at Grevillers,
meeting with but slight opposition.
Field howitzers and bombing patrols
followed up the Germans, who were
retiring from Bapaume ridge very
speedily, swarming on their heels
day and night, pressing them back
to the railway.

Our troops were very enthusiastic
on entering what is practically un-
damaged country. From Grevillers
they could see the still unbroken
roofs and chimneys of half a dozen
villages west and north of Bapaume,
surrounded by green fields and
undamaged roads. The next drive
should take the British there.
The glimpse of this panorama
stirred the imagination of our troops.
Never since 1914 have the infantry
so interestedly watched the work of
their guns.

The Correspondents agree that im-
portant movements are impending
in which the enemy are likely to be
damaged severely.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST THE FRENCH.

ENEMY SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, March 14.

A French communiqué states:
Between Butte-du-Maisnil and Maisons-
de-Champagne the Germans delivered
two violent counterattacks against the
works we captured to the left of the
sector. The enemy were unable to
reach our positions anywhere and
sustained heavy losses.

Throughout the night an obstinate
grenade struggle continued between
Hill 185 and Maisons-de-Champagne
where we captured more trenches.
Between the Meuse and Apremont
our troops penetrated the German
trenches at four points reaching their
second line and capturing some
prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Berlin communiqué states:
In the Aisne region the English
stacked, without artillery prepara-

tion, between Achiet-le-Petit and
Grevillers; also at right-angles after
heavy fire on both sides of the
Bucquoy. They were heavily re-
pulsed. We took 30 prisoners.
In the Champagne, battles con-
tinued south of Ripont with varying
success.

French thrusts near St. Mihiel
failed.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.
We captured 250 Russians and
several machine-guns on the
Narajowka.

BALKAN FRONT.
French thrusts between Ochrida
and Prespa Lake and strong enemy
attacks north of Monastir failed.

MESOPOTAMIA.

ADVANCED DETACHMENTS
30 MILES BEYOND
BAGDAD

BRITISH GUNS LOST AT KUT
RECOVERED.

LONDON, March 14.

An official report from Mes-
opotamia states:

Our advanced detachments are
thirty miles up stream from Bagdad.
Steps are being taken to prevent
the flooding of the city during the
coming rise in the river.

The small-arms factory in Bagdad
has been left in good repair.

The railway workshops contain
uninjured, good and serviceable
machinery, five locomotives and
rolling stock.

Our guns lost at Kut in 1915 have
been recovered in Bagdad.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.

SHELLED BY GERMAN
SUBMARINE.

LONDON, March 14.

The American steamer *Algonquin*,
1,800 tons, bound from New York to
London, and flying the American flag,
and carrying foodstuff, has been sunk by
shell-fire and bombs by a German
submarine.

The submarine opened fire at a range
of three miles firing twenty shells with-
out warning.

The commander refused to tow the
lifeboats towards land. The crew were
saved.

COUNT BERNSTORF REACHES GERMANY.

LONDON, March 14.

Count Bernstorff, ex-Ambassador to
Washington, has arrived in Berlin.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GENERALS CONFER.

BERNE, March 12.

A Berlin Correspondent states that
Marshall von Hindenburg and General
Ludenborff are conferring with the
Austrian Generals Hottendorff and
von Arz at the German Headquar-
ters, regarding the impending opera-
tions on the Italian western fronts.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE OF CREDIT

LONDON, March 13.

It is understood that the supple-
mentary vote of credit announced
by Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the
Exchequer, will be for £50,000,000.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be
held at the Office of the Company,
St. George's Buildings, Water Road,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the
27th day of March, 1917 at 11.30 a.m.,
for the purpose of receiving a Statement
of Accounts and the Report of the
Directors for the year ending 31st
December, 1916, and declaring a
Dividend.

By Order of

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1555

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED on
THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY,
31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.
The return of Capital of \$2.50 per
share will be paid to Shareholders on
and after the 15th March, 1917, on
presentation of Share Certificates for
cancellation.

By Order of

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1552

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Office
of the General Managers at 11.30 a.m.
on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1917,
to receive a Statement of the Company's
Accounts to 31st December, 1916 and
the Report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
14th to 28th instant both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers,
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1552

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Office of the
General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on
FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 11.30 a.m.
for the purpose of receiving the Report
and Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st December, 1916.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
14th to 28th instant, both days
inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Ltd.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1550

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS of the above
Company will be held at the Office of
the General Managers, 21st Street,
on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 11.30 a.m.
for the purpose of receiving the Report
and Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st December, 1916.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
14th to 28th March both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers,
Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1555

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL.

THE Underwritten having been appointed
agents for the COAL & HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPOPON
COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK
or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares
favorably with the best grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPO-
PON COAL (either cargo or bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibaku Bay (Sebatik Har-
bour), Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Cove Harbour Coal
Company, Limited. 1927

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate, and
an experienced teacher, has been
appointed to give lessons in Chinese
to the Chinese students of the
Chinese Language School, and is
also a good knowledge of English and
French. Those who intend learning
the Chinese language are requested
to write to "The China Mail" Office,
direct to No. 120, Wellington Street, second floor.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM the General
Public that the Underwritten is the
Sole Proprietor of JOSEPH
BROTHERS, Hongkong, and all con-
nection with the Firm carried on at
Shanghai under the same name has
ceased as from the 1st October, 1916.

EDWARD MENASHIE JOSEPH.
Hongkong, March 13, 1917. 1574

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ALL outgoing and incoming steamers
and steam-launches are hereby
warned that when passing Hol's
Wharves, which are under construction
with divers working, that they must
not pass within a distance of 200 yards
of them and to slow down their speed
to 4 knots.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department,
Hongkong, March 12, 1917. 1572

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 12th March, 1917 the
HOURS for the transaction of
business by the Hongkong Savings Bank
will be 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturdays
included.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1552

H. K. POLICE (RESERVE).

SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

MEETING

FOR

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

EASTER SUNDAY, April 8th, 1917.

OPEN to any person in the Colony.

Entrance Fee \$1 (to be used in

connection with Printing expenses).

Service Rifles. Open Rifle.

100 yds. Grouping 100 yds. Deliberate

200 yds. Deliberate 500 yds. Deliberate

300 yds. Deliberate 600 yds. Deliberate

Printed Conditions may be obtained

on application to Inspector H. A.

Lammert, Headquarters Club, H.K.P.R.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1510

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

69

COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

7058 Tesoro Miti Waltz Orchestra

Invitation to the Waltz

6035 For Valour Military Waltz

Business as Usual March

6107 A Southern Wedding

(The Water Melon Fete)

6236 March Lorraine

(Old Comrades March)

6027 Fiddle Fun Part 1

Violin and Piano.

2

THE ANDERSON

MUSIC CO., LTD.

'CHINA MAIL'

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS.

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED

IN HONGKONG AND CHINA

GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING

HOME; AND THUS KEEP IN

CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE

COLONY.

TANG YUK DING, successor to

the late SIEN TING,

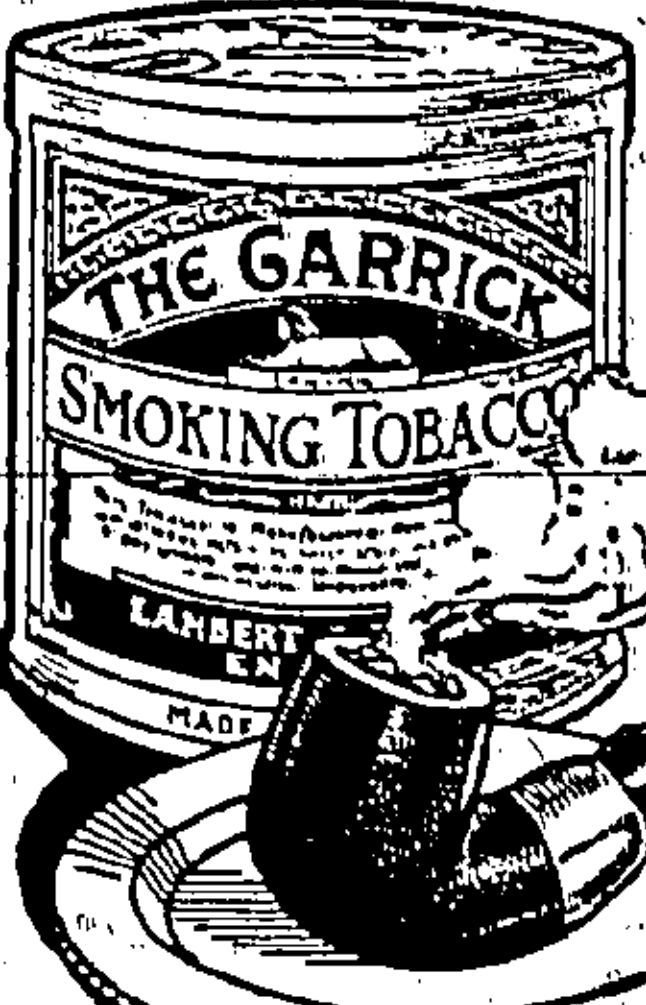
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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consolation free.

Smokers of discrimination
always select

The
GARRICK
SMOKING
TOBACCO



It has the distinction
of invigorating the
nerves and brain of
the business man.

Does not burn or
irritate the
throat.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

A FRENCH VIEW.

The following review of a French book
lately published, which we take from
United Empire, is of special interest at
the present time.

If we wish to study German policy in
connection with the Bagdad Railway we
have in the main to turn to French,
Italian, and German authorities. Apart
from numerous magazine and newspaper
articles, one or two descriptive books,
and chapters in other works, there is
nothing in English dealing specifically
with the question of the Bagdad Rail-
way from the diplomatic and political
point of view. This is to be regretted,
because British policy during the last
twenty years has been so intimately
connected with communications through
the Middle East that it may almost be
said to have hinged upon Persia, Russia
and Mesopotamia. That this fact is now
more or less recognised is abundantly
proved by the attention that is at last
being directed towards these Eastern
lands which are the cradle of civilisation
and will form, it is to be hoped, the
grave of German ambitions.

Of recent books dealing with this ques-
tion none more admirably traverses the
tortuous paths of European diplomacy
than Dr Louis Cumins' "La Question du
Chemin de Fer de Bagdad." Although
written before the outbreak of war, and
at a period when the Bagdad question
seemed to be settled satisfactorily, at
least to France and Russia, this book
deals with the intricate diplomatic
history of the negotiations and especially
with the policy pursued by the German
Kaiser in his quest for a German outlet
towards the East. The author appears
to do no write with the in-
imate personal knowledge of men and
affairs in the Near and Middle East
possessed by M. Chéradame, who
probably knows more of the inner
history of the Bagdad Railway and
of German intrigues at Constantinople
than any other authority, but he
nevertheless sums up correctly on the
whole, as we believe, the policy pursued
by the four Powers chiefly interested in
this question, and possesses, moreover,
the faculty of making his narrative
coherent and intensely interesting sur-
vey of current diplomatic history. In
other words, we see the undercurrents of
diplomatic intrigue at work, appre-
ciate the various striking events
of the last few years in their true
relations with the overhanging
Eastern Question, and realise that the
main aim of Germany has been to
secure not the control of Africa or the
North Sea or Belgium but the complete
domination of Asia Minor and Mesopo-
tania, Syria and Persia.

For twenty years the future of Ger-
many has been chiefly involved in the
successful completion of this great enter-
prise—the conception of a great and
progressive people for linking Hamburg
and Berlin with the East, and for at least
a portion of that period British, French,
and Russian interests have been opposed
to the consummation of the Kaiser's
Dream. From what quarters this
opposition came and for what reasons it
was manifested cannot here be discussed.
The various national interests involved
were, as Dr Cumins shows by no means
similar. In fact the interests of Great
Britain, France, and Russia were diver-
gent, and this conflict of interests in
reality facilitated the task of the Kaiser
in gradually breaking down opposition
and in gaining the consent first of
Russia, then of France, and finally of
Great Britain to the completion of the
Bagdad Railway. A careful perusal of
Dr Cumins' book reveals the methods by
which Russia was persuaded to with-
draw her opposition, which owing to a
variety of causes had been gradually
weakening until the meeting of Kaiser
and Czar at Potsdam set the seal upon
Russian policy by providing for the
recognition of Russia's position in Per-
sia in return for the acknowledgment
and toleration of German plans in
Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. Dr
Cumins gives an admirable and lucid
account of these proceedings, and of the
masterly part played by King Edward,
whose shrewdness was a great diplo-
matic asset, in safeguarding our three
routes to the East—through the
Mediterranean, through Mesopo-
tania, and through Persia and Afghan-
istan. That the second of these great
world-routes seemed about to fall under
the control of the Germans was not the
fault of the Kaiser's policy, but

was due to circumstances which are fully
analysed in the book under notice.

It has been remarked that Dr Cumins' monograph was written before the out-
break of the War. The conclusions at
which the author arrived are therefore
of peculiar interest at the present time.
The interests of France, states Dr
Cumins, were not so adversely affected
by the Bagdad adventure as were those
of Russia and Great Britain. In fact,
he makes it clear that the Bagdad Rail-
way, as such, was not directly opposed
to French interests in the Near and
Middle East, and shows that it was
mainly in deference to the opposition of
Russia, her Ally, that France refused
her co-operation in the project. That
opposition having been overcome in 1910,
the position of France and subsequently
that of Great Britain, became unstable,
and the final act of the diplomatic drama
was initiated a few days before the out-
break of war put an end to the whole
controversy.

In an illuminating statement, which
is the only passage we shall quote from
this interesting book, the writer gives a
clear exposition of the French point of
view. "Bagdad for the Germans; Syria
for France" is his terse summing-up of
the situation. "Would not a frank
understanding limiting the spheres of
action of each be better," he asks, "than
a quarrelsome and dangerous rivalry
placing French and Germans face to face
in Turkey? Germany has a concession
in her pocket but has not the money to
carry out her enterprise; in exchange
for our financial participation an Entente
could be arranged on the subject of
Morocco. Whilst the Bagdad enterprise
counts numerous partisans in France,
to those financially interested are
joined many of the Colonial party.
On their eyes the orientation of
Germany towards Western Asia does
not present any incongruities. Is it
not in our interest to aid Germanism to
turn its back upon France?" The result
of this policy, according to Dr Cumins,
would have been that Russia would
dominate Armenia, whilst "England
with the policy pursued by the German
Kaiser in his quest for a German outlet
towards the East, the latter country of course falling to
France. These views are naturally of
purely academic interest at the present
time but they indicate the trend of
thought with regard to the Middle East
prior to the outbreak of the War and
serve to explain the attitude of our own
Government towards this question. We
heartily recommend Dr Cumins' able
book to students of German policy in
the Near and Middle East.

THE BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY.

The profit earned by the Bangkok Dock
Co., last year, after paying interest on
Debentures, and writing off Ticals
40,692.22 as depreciation on the Com-
pany's property and plant, amounted to
Ticals 224,904.50. To this sum has to be
added amount brought forward from
last year, Ticals 248,381.84, making
a sum of Ticals 473,286.34, which makes
distribution. An Interim Dividend of 4
per cent was paid on the 1st September,
1916, amounting to Ticals 40,000, leaving a
balance of Ticals 208,381.84. The Directors
now recommend the payment of a
final dividend of 4 per cent, and a bonus
of Ticals 4 per share, and after adding
reserve funds and paying a bonus to the
staff, to carry forward to 1917 account a
balance of Ticals 45,741.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

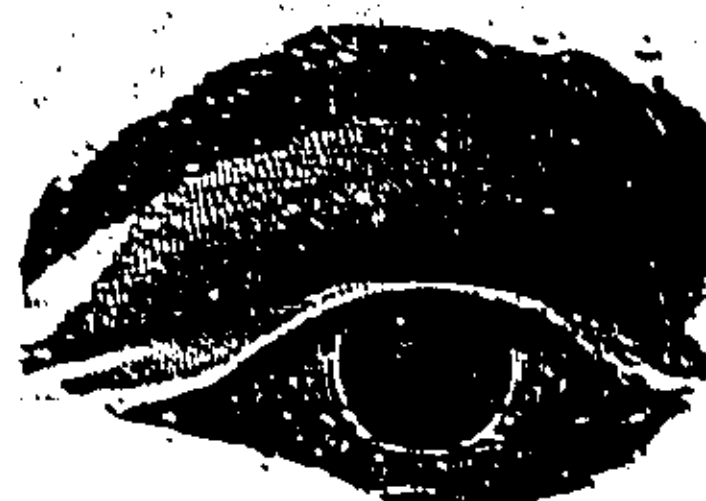
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while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES—any cough—that is
only a cough. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
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glasses to individual re-
quirements.

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SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BIRAI
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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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Codes Used: A.I., A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering Firm and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER TIDE AS ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SYNOPSIS	NEAPS
ROWLOCK					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	170	11' 6"	5' 6"	5' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	110	11' 6"	5' 6"	5' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254	110	11' 6"	5' 6"	5' 6"
Private Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	142	110	11' 6"	5' 6"	5' 6"
Private Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	142	110	11' 6"	5' 6"	5' 6"
TALKING TOWERS					
Josephine Dock	46	50	11' 6"	5' 6"	5' 6"
AMERICAN					
Deep Dock	60	110	11' 6"	5' 6"	5' 6"
Land Dock	22	110	11' 6"	5' 6"	5' 6"

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 16th March, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Indian and Persian Rugs of various colours and designs, sizes ranging from 24 by 34 to 12 by 12.
Twill Sheets (large and small size), Damask Table Cloths,
Turkish Towels,
White and Cream Lace Curtains,
Printed Bedspreads and Ladies Silk Sweater Coats.

The above are new goods and will be sold considerably below cost price due to closing up of business.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1507

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 16th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising:—
Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelains, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., &c.

A few lots of Brass Finger Bowls, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1508

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 17th March, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Table Cloths, Towels, Lace Curtains, Blue Serge, White Alpaca and Serge, Dress Material, Summer Material, Blankets, Counterpane, 200 pairs Lady's Boots and Shoes, Gent's and Lady's Hosiery, Stockings, Singlets, Socks, Collars, Shirts, &c.

A number of cases of Honey Toilet Soap and Suit Cases.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 13, 1917. 1573

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS PLANT.

THE "DOLITE" AND LEVEL.
Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Feb. 1917. 1474

NINE WOMEN OUT OF TEN.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women out of every ten are victims of Bloodlessness in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife and mother, the matron of middle age—all know its misery. To be anemic means being pallid, with dark marks under the eyes. You are breathless after any slight exertion. You feel worn out and depressed all day. You turn against food and cannot digest what little you do eat. At night, if you do sleep, you are not refreshed, and when it is time to get up you feel exhausted and unfit for the day's duties. Neglected Anemia leads to Consumption.

Act promptly: make good the fault in your blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills purify bad blood; they strengthen weak blood and they make new blood. You will soon tell they are doing you good by your improved appetite and the absence of attacks of indigestion. You will be better for your food; you will be brighter and more active. Your womanly charm will be increased, and as you continue with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills you will regain proper strength and enjoy life as fully as every woman should do.

They are equally valuable to men who have become weak and nervous following a disordered state of the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by dealers everywhere, and by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, post free.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 17th March, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF BRASSWARE,
Comprising:—
Carved Flower Vases, Large and Small Jardinières, Finger Bowls, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 14, 1917. 1575

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 20th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.,

Including:—
Upholstered Suits, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinnet Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room, Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.
Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Standard Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c. Brass Finger Bowls, Brass Jardinières, Brass Vases, Carpets (New and second hand).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 14, 1917. 1578

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 27th and 28th March, 1917, commencing each day at 2.15 p.m., at "Brasserie Hotel," 20 Macdonnell Road, THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
Hall Stand, Large Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Side Tables, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas by Lane Crawford, Blackwood Cabinets and Stands, several Carpets and Rugs (Axminster) including one large Pile Carpet, Paintings and Pictures, &c., large curved Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, large and small Dining Tables, Chairs, a large quantity of Table Linen, &c., Electro plate and Cutlery, including a number of Silver Articles, large and small Teakwood Wardrobes with Mirrors, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen and Blankets, Bathroom Utensils, large Ice Chests, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, including a large Cooking Stove, &c.

Two Pianos (one by Collard and Collard), Termination and Poles, full size Croquet Set, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Wire Netting, &c.

A very fine Assortment of Pot Plants, Palms, &c.

On view from Monday, 26th inst. Catalogues will be issued.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1507

SIR PERCY SYKES' RIDE.

A PERILOUS THOUSAND MILES.

About five months ago there appeared in the cables a few words to the effect that Colonel Sir Percy Sykes had joined the Russian forces at Kermanshah, in Western Persia, and was taking steps to secure the arrest of the German agitators, who, for some two years or more, have been trying to rouse the Persians against the Russians and British.

Now we learn from Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords that a force commanded by Colonel Sykes marched a thousand miles to Isfahan and Teheran, under most arduous and perilous circumstances.

"If we place this mention of a thousand miles" besides another cable which appeared months ago stating that a British force had left Bushire, it would appear that it was the force under Sir Percy Sykes of which mention was then made, for it is roughly about a thousand miles from Bushire to Teheran.

Sir Percy was for many years British Consul in Kerman, he is a great collector of Persian antiquities, on which he is an authority, he has written several books on Persia including a History of Persia, added to which he knows the language and customs of the people as well, if not better, than any other Englishman. He has also travelled very extensively in Persia and is therefore better fitted for a ride like this than anyone else.

WILD HILLMAN.

His greatest danger would probably be close to Bushire itself, where he would have to pass through the mountain passes held in force by the wild hillmen of Tangistan or the mountain range by which Bushire is divided from the tablelands. There are only a few passes through these mountains and they are called Kuts in Persian because they are like ladders up the steep side of the mountain, where a few riders could keep an army at bay and we may be sure the Germans would do all they could to make these difficult roads more difficult and to obstruct the British force. The writer has travelled extensively in Tangistan, where at that time blood feuds existed between each village, such villages being only 20 or 30 miles apart, and the inhabitants of one village shot the villagers of the next place on sight. It was, in fact, only owing to the Shams-Sultans, second son of Muzaffer-ud-Din Shah, having recently come down as Governor of Shiraz and Governor-General of Fars, that the writer got through safely. The first thing the Shams-Sultans did to show his power on arrival at Shiraz was to place 20 men from the cannon's mouth in the maidan or public square of the city, and this struck fear into the hearts of even the Tangistanis, though the Governor of Lar went so far as to say that he would defy the Shams-Sultans to collect taxes in Lar.

Sir Arthur Hardinge, the then British Minister in Teheran, wired forbidding the writer to take this trip, but when it was safely accomplished he said he was very glad it had been made, as it would make it better for the next Englishman travelling there.

The Tangistanis took possession of Bushire for nearly a whole day once during the writer's residence there. One of their chiefs had been enticed by the Governor of Bushire to come and visit him in the Chahar Burg or fortress. While seated drinking tea the Governor excused himself for a moment and left the room, upon which a dozen armed men fell upon the chief and succeeded in disarming him after he had killed two and wounded another of his assailants.

BUYING A CHIEF.

At the sound of the shooting the chief's bodyguard—about 20 horsemen—who were waiting below, tried to storm the place but failed. They then sent for assistance and about 100 horsemen came down from the hills and surrounded the Chahar Burg, firing at every window and taking complete possession of the town till dark. At last they discovered that immediately their chief was seized, the Governor fearing an attempt at rescue had hurried him out by a back door and had placed him on board the Persian gunboat Ferepols, which at once sailed for Mohammerah. As soon as they learned this they gave up the attempt and galloped back to their mountains.

At the time there were at least 500 Persian soldiers in Bushire, and when quite sure that the Tangistanis had departed these brave soldiers raised round rife in hand looking for the enemy.

When the writer enquired why they had not come to the rescue hours before, one of them replied, "Do you think we are fools Shih? We have wives and families and we get no pay, our officers eat our wages and then make us pay them for allowing us the privilege of working as yester-carriers for a living."

Thus while German gold and German bayonets were a few of the worst characters against it, the great majority of the Persians and all the Armenians, Persians and Jews, who gladly assisted Sir Percy Sykes in his ride, to earth the agitators of the proposed massacre of innocent people whose deaths would in no way help the Huns in their struggle for world domination.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

Early in the war the Germans stirred up these Tangistan tribesmen against us and sent them to take Bushire, but they found the British blue-jackets with machine-guns in force against them, and after some fighting they were driven back to the mountains and have not tried again since, but for Sir Percy Sykes to pass through their territory would be no easy matter. The Germans tried to stir up all the Persians against us by spreading reports of the capture of King George, the Czar, and the President of the French Republic by a German aeroplane which drew them up by means of a giant magnet and flew away with them to a Berlin prison. It is a report that the Kaiser when on the haj to Mecca spent three days and three nights fasting by Muhammad's tomb, and that then the angel Gabriel appeared to him and told him to take up the sword. That the Kaiser, whose name is really Haji Ghulam, is a direct descendant of Muhammad's daughter Fatimah. That the British wanted to take Mecca in order to take Muhammad's bones and put them beside Pharaoh's in the British Museum, etc., etc. By this means they hoped to rouse the Muhammadan world from Morocco to India solidly against the Entente.

Colonel Sykes would be compelled to keep to the main caravan road, for some days after leaving Bushire until he reached Kazerun, then he could branch off on to a little used road and travel to Shiraz via Shapur, but he would be in danger all the way from the horsemen of the Turkish and Arab, Farsi or nomadic tribes of Persia.

To shed the blood of a Mussulman would immediately raise a "blood feud" against him and therefore we may be sure Sir Percy trusted more to his knowledge of their language and customs to enable him to make friends than to force of arms. In this way he would undo the mischief done by German lies and be able to pass through unopposed.

PERSIANS AND THE BRITISH.

His object would of course be to keep on good terms with the Persians, every where and to get them to help him in tracking down the German agitators. And this to anyone who knows the Persians as well as Sir Percy does would be no very difficult task, though it would require a lot of tact, for they are or were all very friendly disposed towards the British and the question has often been asked of the writer in north, south, east, and west, by all classes of Persians:—

"Why don't the British take Persia, Sahib, and give us freedom and justice such as they have in India; or failing this, why don't they allow Russia to take the country, instead of leaving us to suffer injustice, misrule, and extortion from everybody in authority as we do now?"

From Shiraz several "courses" would be open to Colonel Sykes to the north to Isfahan by two or three routes, or to the north-west through the territory of the ever friendly Bakhtiari tribes until he reached the main Isfahan-Kermanshah route via Sultabad, which the Russian army had previously traversed and tranquillised.

GERMAN MISCALCULATIONS.

But what a trip, how one would have loved to be with him. What excitement, on guard night and day, never knowing who were friends and who were enemies, or when one would fall into an ambush set by the Germans between two mountain passes. All honour to the man for his skill as well as for his bravery. It is possible that the Czar will decorate him as King George did the Cossack officers who rode from Kermanshah to Kut-el-Amara. The German mistook the feelings of the Persians towards the British as they did the feeling in India and elsewhere.

They planned a general massacre of all the Englishmen in Persia, even going so far as to supply the Persians with a list of the names of the residents in Isfahan who were to be killed, including Dr. Carr of the C.M.S., a man of saintly life, a wealthy man who, as an honorary missionary, spends his whole life relieving the suffering of all classes and ranks of people from the Prince in his palace of Forty Columns (Chehel Sotun) to the poorest peasant in his wretched hovel in the slums of the great city of Isfahan. But the Persians took the German gold and let our men go free.

The Bakhtiari chief is said to have received £20,000 to capture the British Consul-General of Isfahan; but Persian law they got the money first and then helped and protected the Consul from Isfahan to Ahwaz.

Thus while German gold and German bayonets were a few of the worst characters against it, the great majority of the Persians and all the Armenians, Persians and Jews, who gladly assisted Sir Percy Sykes in his ride, to earth the agitators of the proposed massacre of innocent people whose deaths would in no way help the Huns in their struggle for world domination.

DEAN HENSON AND CITY TEMPLE.

STRIKING LETTER FROM THE FAMOUS ANGLICAN.

Dr. H. Hensley Henson, Dean of Durham, has accepted an invitation to preach in the City Temple on Sunday, March 25, at both the services.

Mr. Albert Dawson, hon. secretary of the City Temple, in forwarding the invitation on behalf of the new Church Committee, writes: "It is felt that at this juncture, when relations between Anglicans and Nonconformists are more cordial than they have ever been, a visit from you would do much good. Your appearance in the City Temple pulpit would be a demonstration of Christian unity which would have a very beneficial effect upon, in particular, the non-church-going public."

NINE AGO—AND NOW.

Dr. Henson, in the course of his reply writes:—

"Just eight years have passed since I was formally 'inhibited' by the Bishop of Oxford (then Bishop of Birmingham) for preaching in the Digbeth Institute connected with the Carr-Lane Church at Birmingham, then represented by that eminent preacher, Mr. Jowett. The legal document, signed and sealed, hangs framed on my wall to remind me of a significant episode in my own career which had far more than a personal importance."

Have observed with very great pleasure that the Bishop of Oxford is reported recently to have authorised the loan of a parish church within his diocese to Presbyterians in circumstances which called plainly for an exercise of Christian fraternity.

I cannot, indeed, satisfy myself that his lordship had any legal power to do this, but I applaud his frank recognition that (in the words of Archbishop Tillotson) "Charity is above rubrics, and I admire his intelligent refusal to plead a morally obsolete law against an evident public duty."

You do me no more than justice when you credit me with 'fraternal feeling for Nonconformists.' Not only are many Nonconformists my personal friends, and many Nonconformist scholars my honoured teachers, but it is my fortune to reside in a part of England where but for their apostolic labours a few generations ago, Christianity itself could hardly have existed among the incoming multitudes who were engaged in developing the mineral wealth of the country.

WORLD'S URGENT NEED.

"Besides, I am firmly convinced that the world never needed so urgently as in this critical time a clear and constant statement of the Christian principles which are the common heritage of all the Reformed Churches."

In the maintenance of a Christian Christianity the Nonconformists and their disciples in other lands (as are the terms of the Nonconformist movement) have in God's Providence achieved great things. I hold it the plainest duty of the parent Church of England to draw closer and make effective for service spiritual links which unite the divided sections of English-speaking Christianity in an unexpressed but conscious unity.

"The intrinsic importance of the proposition you have made to me, its unhappily exceptional character, and the deep sense I have of the solemn significance of this time, lead me at very great inconvenience to myself to accept the invitation of your Church Committee, and to consent to preach in the City Temple on Sunday, March 25 next, at both the services."

CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

STARVATION IN BUDAPEST.

A Vienna telegram recently published in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says:—

"Practically a new political crisis has arisen in Austria, owing to the Government's refusal to fulfil the late Emperor's promise to give Home Rule to Galicia. Herr Sylvester, President of the Austrian Parliament, has resigned, and numerous changes in important administrative offices have been made. Herr Kokoren, President of the Food Department, has been dismissed. Baron Macchio and Count Forchach, the two Under-Secretaries for Foreign Affairs, have resigned. Count Forchach is credited with having helped to draft the Austrian Note to Serbia which precipitated the war. Herr Agner, the murderer of the late Premier, Count Sturegh, hanged himself in his cell, but was cut down before life was extinct. The Hunzarian newspapers give prominence to an ill-omened incident at the recent coronation. When Count Tiza was placing the crown of St. Stephen on the Emperor Carl's head, its famous topaz fell off, and was only recovered after the ceremony."

Von Hofen has been appointed Food Dictator in Austria. This is the third appointment which has been made to that office within the last three months. Hunzarian journals denounce the action of the police in making drives through Budapest before the King's coronation, and robbing in starving children and parents whose hunger had forced to beg in the streets.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—ready of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

CLARKE'S CIRQUE

AT KOWLOON BESIDE RAILWAY STATION.

FIRST PERFORMANCE, MONDAY 19TH at 9.15 P.M.

First Visit to the Orient

THE MOST BRILLIANT ASSEMBLY OF ARTISTS EVER BROUGHT

TO THE EAST—ALL EUROPEAN.

Musicians.	Mezars
CLARKE	MULLOON (the soloist)
BENNETT	MARTINEZ
ALEXINE	ROBLES
MARTINEZ	CASGRAVE
BENOSARD	BAWLER
GIACOSI	CLARKE
	MULLIGAN
	VINCENT and MORIS

Afternoon Performances WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 3.30 p.m. Children half price.

THE PERFECTED NERVE FOOD.

SANAPHOS

THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD

A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEURALGIA, NEURITIS, HYPERTENSIA AND ANGINA

Tempting, Palatable, Wholly Digestible.

Earlier and inferior products, representing the effort to give the nerves directly the nourishment they cannot get from ordinary food, are now displaced by the more scientific and more highly perfected All-British "SANAPHOS." It is a Condition, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severer cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist, "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a white powder which dissolves in water, making a tempting and palatable beverage. Benefit is felt almost immediately.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks on hand by request for samples should be addressed to—Fletcher & Co., 21 The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East—Datta Brothers, Ltd., 111, Middle Street, London, E.C.4.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, whereas before and in what-over form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, spots, warts, scurfiness and glandular swellings, discolored skin, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. The effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, herpes, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, sores or derbonyous sores, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking coughing, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of Consumption.

VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or 2/6 for Full Treatise of all ailments. 12, THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else, but do not expect it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY DOCTORS, EACH CHEMIST.

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN SHERRY
EE QUALITY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.
NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.
Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars
apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very
desirable SHOPS situated in Lee
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel.
Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars,
Apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
45, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1578

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship
"JACOB"
having arrived from the above port.
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 21st March,
will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined by Messrs.
Godard and Douglas on the 26th March,
1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within ten days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN
Agents.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1580

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.
11 a.m.—Auction of Rugs, Sheets,
Sweater Coats, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, March 17—
St. Patrick's Day.
Dance at "Kingsclere".
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Brassware at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Table Cloths,
Dress Materials, Boots and Shoes,
etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
4.30 p.m.—Matinee by Bandman
Opera Co. in aid of Entertainment
Fund for men of H. M. Services.

MONDAY, March 19—
Police Reserve Orchestra at Govern-
ment House.

5.30 p.m.—Launching of the s.s.
"Kwai-sang" at Kowloon Dock.

WEDNESDAY, March 21—
St. Paul's College Athletic Sports on
Race Course, Happy Valley.

MONDAY, March 23—
4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of
the Hongkong General Chamber of
Commerce.

TUESDAY, March 27—
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co's.
Meeting.

Noon—Queen's College Athletic
Sports on College Ground, Cause-
way Bay.

4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of
the Association of Exporters and
Dealers of Hongkong.

TUESDAY 27 & WEDNESDAY March 28—
2.15 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture at "Brandside," 20, Mac-
donnell Road.

WEDNESDAY, March 28—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's. Meet-
ing.

Noon—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co's.
Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 29—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.

FRIDAY, March 30—
Noon—Kina Sagar Refining Co's.
Meeting.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, March 15, 1917.

MESOPOTAMIA.

THE capture of Bagdad and the
suggestion that Mesopotamia will
never again revert to Turkish
domination raises the question
whether Mesopotamia is ever likely

to prove of much value to Great
Britain, except from the political
point of view. This question to-day
is hardly recognizable from the
accounts given of it by the ancient
historians. These tell us that the
soil of Mesopotamia was extremely
fertile, Herodotus declaring that
grain commonly returned 200-fold
to the sower. PLINY is authority
for the statement that wheat was
twice cut and that a third growth
afforded good feeding for sheep.

The country in ancient times was
studied with "a vast number of cities"
and fruit and nut trees grew wild.
It was the site of the "Garden of
Eden." We are told that both among
Babylonian and Assyrian remains,
"there are many sculptures, reliefs and
inscriptions to show that hunting
of wild beasts in dense jungles was
a form of sport constantly indulged
in by ancient Kings, in places where
to-day exist no jungle, but utterly
unwatered desert." Accounts of the
military operations in Mesopotamia
have made us familiar with the
fact that the country in the vicinity
of the Tigris suffers badly from floods
at certain seasons of the year, but
the meteorological records show that
the rain is a very uncertain factor.

The mean rainfall in the past twenty years
has been something less than nine
inches a year. Archaeologists tell us
that in all probability the summer
crops of the Babylonians were irrigated
by the spring floods in the rivers, while
rain supplied moisture for the winter crops
when the rivers were low. It will be
remembered that a few years ago the
Turkish Government was seriously
considering whether the "conditions
which obtained in ancient times are
susceptible of being reproduced by a
system of irrigation. The system of
canalisation which once watered this
country is said to be without parallel
in modern times, both on account
of its magnitude and on account
of the area affected. A few years
ago Sir WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, the
famous irrigation engineer who
has been so largely responsible
for the evolution of irrigation
in Egypt, was invited to
report on the subject of an
extensive scheme of irrigation for
Mesopotamia, and he produced a
scheme of reclamation entailing a
cost of £21,000,000. This scheme
dealt only with the richest and most
accessible parts of the deltas of the
Tigris and the Euphrates, some 4,000
square miles in the neighbourhood of
Bagdad, and he estimated that the
land thus reclaimed would be
worth £60,000,000. These figures
have been criticised because they are
based on the assumption that an
unlimited supply of labour is avail-
able. Mr. DAVID FRASER, in his
book "The Short Cut to India,"
declares that "there are no people
in these regions poor enough to do

coolie labour who are not poor from
deliberate choice," and that the
necessary amount of labour could not
be attracted except by much higher
rates of wages than prevailed at the
time the estimates were made.

Whatever grounds may exist for
criticism of the estimates of cost, the
opinion of one of the greatest
authorities on irrigation in the wide
world that it is possible to reproduce
by extensive irrigation works a new
Chaldea is not likely to be disregarded
if the British occupation becomes
permanent. The cost of his scheme
is a mere fraction of what it has cost
the British Government to occupy
Bagdad. If permanent occupation of
the captured territory is intended,
we may not have to wait for the
beginning of the restoration of the
Babylonian irrigation system so long
as before the war it seemed extremely
likely that we should. To make the
most of the territory will be a natural
desire; the basis of the scheme exists,
and the labour will be there in great
abundance to make a start with the
great transformation of the country.

It must be remembered that various
circumstances, as for instance a rise in
freight rates, which were not foreseen
at the commencement of the war, have
combined to raise prices. The recent
prohibition of the export to the Colony
of food-stuffs from the United Kingdom
will no doubt further affect the price of
food-stuffs imported from countries other
than China.

The question of the limitation of
prices will be referred to the
Committee.

Three coolies poisoned by coal gas
while working on a ship in the harbour
were taken to the Government Civil
Hospital yesterday.

The China Mail Steamship Com-
pany, Ltd., informs us that the s.s. *China*
sailed from San Francisco on March
12th, and is due to arrive in Hongkong
on or about April 10th.

The master of a licensed cargo junk
reports that on the 12th instant, whilst
on a voyage from Hongkong to Canton
with a cargo of rice, his boat grounded
near Cap Sui Mun and cargo valued
at \$5,000 was damaged by salt water.

A Kuala Lumpur contemporary
remarks: "In connection with the
Hon. Mr. Eu Tong Sen's generous gift
to the Empire, it is interesting to learn
on the authority of the Army Council
that the approximate cost of a "Tank"
is £6,000.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the follow-
ing donation to the funds of the
Hospitals:—
Morningside Church S. S.
Edinburgh £3 = £68.62
Miss J. Stewart, Dundee £1 = 8.58

Clarke's Circus, a combination of
English, French and Italian, artistes,
will open here on Monday next on the
vacant ground near the Railway Station
at Kowloon (there being no site avail-
able on this side of the harbour). It
will be the Troupe's first visit to this
Colony and they are styled the most
brilliant assembly of artistes ever
brought together.

A European lady staying at the
Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, was
fined by Lieut. Commander Stainer,
R.N., the Harbour Master, Rs. 200
for boarding a steamer without a
permit. It was stated in evidence
that the lady, who went on board to
meet a relative, was warned by a
customs official not to do so unless
she had a permit.

We are informed by Bishop
Pozzoni that a Mission will be held
at the Catholic Cathedral by the
Very Rev. Dr. Antonio Gomes of
Macao commencing at 6 p.m. on
Thursday, the 29th instant, and end-
ing on Wednesday evening, April
4th. Seatholders are requested to be
at their seats before the commence-
ment of each service.

At the meeting of the Legislative
Council this afternoon four new Bills
were read a first time. They deal (1)
with the amendment of the Rating
Ordinance, 1901; (2) the protection of
certain Public Servants from legal
proceedings in respect of certain liab-
ilities; (3) further amendment of the
Alien Enemies (winding up) Ordinance,
1914; (4) amendment of the Protection
of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897.

The eight Bills introduced in the
Council on March 8th passed their
second and final reading without dis-
cussion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

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Council on March 8th passed their
second and final reading without dis-
cussion.

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

The following answers were returned
by the Government at the Legislative
Council this afternoon to questions
asked by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock:—

1. Thirteen proclamations regulating
the price of foodstuffs have been pub-
lished, the first on the 18th August,
1914, the last on the 25th August, 1916.
The last general revision of prices is
contained in proclamation No. 10 of the
12th March, 1917.

2. His Excellency the Governor will
refer the matter (of another meeting)
to the Committee.

3. The Government is informed that,
since the 25th July, 1914, the retail
prices in the Colony of the food-
stuffs named have been increased by
some 10 to 12%. In certain cases the
increase has been larger, in others less.

The increase would have been con-
siderably greater, had it not been for
the rise in exchange.

It must be remembered that various
circumstances, as for instance a rise in
freight rates, which were not foreseen
at the commencement of the war, have
combined to raise prices. The recent
prohibition of the export to the Colony
of food-stuffs from the United Kingdom
will no doubt further affect the price of
food-stuffs imported from countries other
than China.

The question of the limitation of
prices will be referred to the
Committee.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Hongkong Catholics and friends of
the Rev. Father Gabardi will hear
with deep sympathy of the death of
his mother which occurred on the
31st December at her native town in
Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Carmichael
have left Hongkong for Japan where
they propose to stay a month and
then proceed to California, remaining
there until travel in the Atlantic is
free from peril and they are able to
return to England. Mrs. Carmichael
during her residence in the Colony
has actively interested herself in war
work, and rendered valuable assis-
tance in connection with the Minister-
ing Children's League. In these and
other directions she will be much
missed.

For the Special Matinee on
Saturday afternoon next on behalf
of the Entertainment Fund for
Service men, which is being or-
ganised by the Revs. Cooper Hunt
and T. Robinson, the Bandman
Opera Company are preparing a very
bright and attractive programme,
and we are informed that the enter-
tainment as a whole will be the best
yet put on in the Colony for a
long time. The members of the
company themselves are undertaking
all expenses. Calls for different war
funds are urgent and many, but no
one will deny that this is a most
deserving fund and worthy of all the
support asked for. The money—
every cent of it—will be well-spent,
but it will be spent without splash
or waste, and every dollar will give
its full value in interest and variety
to the lives of the men of His
Majesty's Forces among us.

The examination next closed.

Other applications were disposed
of as follows:—
Re Yeung Yat Chi—Liabilities
\$75,000; assets \$16,000. A receiv-
ing order was granted.

Re the Hing Kee Firm—Receiv-
ing order was granted.

Re the Shing Tak Ching Bank—
It was stated that arrangements for
a composition had been made, but
the money was not yet forthcoming.
A further adjournment was granted.

Re the Kwong Hing Firm—The
liabilities were stated to be \$5,000
and the assets as likely to produce
\$4,000 for division amongst the
creditors. Mr. D'Almada, who ap-
peared for the petitioning creditors,
said the firm was solvent if the book
debts were collected. A receiving
order was granted.

Re Lau Pak Fan—Adjudication
granted.

Re the Luen Kee Firm—The
accountant of this firm was ap-
pointed Trustee subject to suitable
security being provided.

THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA, accompanied
by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, left
the Colony this morning by the steam-
ship "Hongkong" for Haiphong en
route to Pakhoi, Lienshow, Cheung-
kiang, Lingshan and Nanning where
confirmations are to be held. They pro-
pose to return to the Colony via Wuchow
and the West River.

The Bishop expects to return to the
Colony about the 3rd April. The
course of sermons which he was
giving on Sunday evenings at the
Cathedral will be continued on Sunday
next by the Rev. C. L. Cooper, Hunt,
Chaplain to the Forces.

The Lent lectures to Ladies on Fri-
day mornings at 10.45 in the Chapel
attached to the Bishop's house, St. Paul's
College, will be continued during Lent.
To-morrow the lecture will be given by
the Rev. N. C. Pope, Chaplain of St.
Andrew's, Kowloon.

A better medicine can not be made
than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions,
aid expectoration and assists nature in
restoring the system to a healthy condi-
tion. Besides, it contains no opiates,
and is perfectly safe to take. For sale
by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A better medicine can not be made
than Chamberlain's Pain Balm at
all times. Sprains may be cured in much
less time when promptly treated. Tense
back, lame shoulder, pain in the side
and chest and rheumatic pains are some
of the diseases for which it is especially
valuable. Try this liniment and become
acquainted with its qualities and you
will never wish to be without it. For
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THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

GAMBLING IN LEAD AND TIN.

Before His Honour, Sir William
Rees Davies, the Chief Justice, the
public examination in bankruptcy of
Leung Shiu Tong, sole partner in the
On Hing firm, was held this morning.

Questioned by Mr. Carmichael, the
Official Receiver, petitioner said he
was the only partner in the On Hing
firm.

Mr. Carmichael: You said in your
previous examination that there was
a claim for \$2,000 which was money
you had borrowed. Was that sum
shown in your books?—No.

Was it shown in the creditor's
books?—No.

Do you know that I have rejected
that claim?—No.

Did you show your drawings in
your books?—No.

You did not show them at all?—
No; whenever money was made I
spent it.

Altogether what are your total
liabilities?—\$100,000.

I put it to you that they are over
\$160,000?—Yes.

And your assets are \$24,000?—
Yes.

What was your failure due to?—
It was consequence of the drop in the
price of tin and lead.

You were gambling in tin and lead
stocks?—Yes.

And you lost about \$100,000 in
gambling?—Yes.

Before you lost money I suppose
you made some?—Yes, I made some
money in speculating in lead and
tin.

When did you start?—At the end
of last year.

How long did it take you to
lose this \$100,000?—About three or
four months. Other people failed,
and I failed in consequence of them
not being able to take delivery from
me, so that I could not take delivery
from others.

Who are these firms?
Four names were given.

In reply to His Lordship, the
Official Receiver explained that a lot
of Chinese had been gambling in
"futures" in tin and lead. The
market dropped and most of them
were caught.

Asked why papers were torn out of
his cash book, petitioner said his
accountant had made some mistakes
and hid them from the leaves out.

Mr. Carmichael: Do you smoke
opium?—I used to smoke about
\$1.80 worth a day.

And you were smoking opium
when the receiving order was made?
You did not attend the meeting of
your creditors?—No.

You absconded and you gave me
a reason for absconding, which I
accepted. Where did you get money
to live on then?—I lived with a
friend.

Yes! And I suppose you smoked
your friend's opium? Where do you
get the money to smoke opium now?
—I do not smoke now, because I
have no money to buy opium.

Mr. Carmichael to his Lordship:
That is not true. Your Lordship has
only to look at the man to see that
he is a confirmed opium smoker.

The examination next closed.

OTHER CASES.

Other applications were disposed
of as follows:—
Re Yeung Yat Chi—Liabilities
\$75,000; assets \$16,000. A receiv-
ing order was granted.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Whilst walking in Wing Lok Street
last night two Chinese women were ar-
rested on suspicion and taken to the Police
Station. Upon being searched before
Inspector Brazil, 37½ tins of prepared
opium, other than Government opium,
was found tied around each woman's
waist.

The women were brought before Mr.
Wood this morning, but on the
application of Mr. G. R. Haywood, who
appeared as solicitor for the defendants,
the case was remanded until next
Monday.

AN OPIUM DIVAN.

A Chinese charged with keeping an
opium divan and preparing opium was
brought before Mr. Wood this morning.

The defendant had been previously
convicted for a similar offence and was
fined \$100 on each charge.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A FORGED CHEQUE.

Three Chinese employers of the
General Post Office were charged before
Mr. Wood this morning with being
implicated in an attempt to pass on the
Russo-Asiatic Bank a cheque bearing
a false chop.

The first defendant, who is a sorter
in the General Post Office, was charged
with stealing the cheque.

The second defendant, a messenger in
the Radio-Telegraph Department of the
General Post Office, was charged with
presenting a cheque, bearing a false
chop to the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

The third defendant, also a sorter in
the General Post Office, was charged
with giving the forged cheque to the
second defendant to take to the Bank.

Inspector Brazil stated that the cheque,
which was issued by the International
Savings Bank for the sum of \$135, came
through the post and was presented
at the Russo-Asiatic Bank by the second
defendant. The Bank however, detect-
ed the chop to be a forgery and when
detained, the messenger stated that he
received the cheque from the third
defendant. On this statement the third
defendant was also taken into custody and
he, in turn, gave information that led
to the arrest of the first defendant.

The defendants were remanded in
Police custody until Tuesday morning.

[MANLAUGHTER CASE HEARD.]

The case in which a contractor and
his foreman are charged with man-
slaughter as the result of the collapse
of a brick wall at the ruins of No. 87
Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, several
days ago, was heard before Mr. J. R.
Wood this afternoon.

The circumstances were that five
men and one woman, engaged in de-
molishing the wall, were injured in the
accident and taken to the Government
Civil Hospital where one of the men
died of his injuries.

Inspector Gerard, of Yaumatei, ap-
peared as prosecutor and the defendants were
represented by Mr. P. X. D'Almada.

Mr. D'Almada mentioned that the
woman injured in the accident has also
died, and he stated that she was a
relative of the second defendant.

His Worship, however, said the point
would not be of much help to the defence.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

POLITICAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

BRISBANE, March 13.

A crisis in the Vienna Cabinet is impending.

It is stated that M. Martini will be succeeded by Count Czernin, who will in turn be succeeded by Count Tisa.

Count Julius Andrássy will succeed Count Tisa and will form a Hungarian Coalition Cabinet.

GERMAN SEAPLANES BOMB RUSSIAN DESTROYERS.

LONDON, March 13.

A German official dispatch reports that German seaplanes, on March 12, bombed two Russian destroyers which approached Constantinople and forced them to retire. Two hits were clearly observed on one destroyer, fore and aft.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

UNDERTAKING BY LABOUR UNIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The Federated Railway Unions which have been threatening a large strike for an eight-hour day have now written to President Wilson saying that if the nation is involved in war while the negotiations with employers continue, they will cooperate with the Government to the fullest extent.

THE EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

LORD MILLER ON THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, March 14.

Lord Miller presiding at a luncheon given by British Empire producers in honour of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, said the development of the Empire's resources belonged to today's new constructive era, the guiding principle of which was to regard the Empire as an economic whole. The Empire was capable of deciding questions affecting every part. The time was coming when the direction of Imperial affairs would be in the hands of a Government representative of and responsible to all the Dominions. The present Cabinet was morally responsible to the Empire for the conduct of the war; hence they were anxious to have the counsel of the Dominions in the conference.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEARING BAPAUME.

ENEMY ABANDONS IMPORTANT DEFENCES.

LONDON, March 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says that owing to our bombardment the enemy abandoned the main defences along the forward crest of the ridge to the west of Bapaume on a 3½ mile front. We drove back the rearguards in this area for a depth of a mile and occupied Grevillers and Loupart Wood. We also progressed to the east and north-east of Gommecourt on a frontage of a mile.

A midday party reached our trenches to the south-west of Neuve Chapelle, and a few British are missing.

Hostile raids elsewhere were repulsed.

IMPORTANT NEWS ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, March 14.

Our guns and the steady pressure of our troops have compelled the Germans in France to resume their backward movement.

The enemy has been pushed back under cover of the very heavy weather of the last twenty-four hours along a front between 4,000 and 5,000 yards in extent, and to a depth which Reuters' correspondent at Headquarters says is so far impossible to estimate.

Our troops advanced right through a series of strong positions which the enemy had prepared in Loupart Wood and we seized the village of Grevillers. Great activity prevails where the Germans have been forced back.

There should be important news available by to-morrow, concludes the despatch.

FRENCH ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE.

LONDON, March 14.

A French communiqué reports: In the Champagne there was reciprocal artillery activity in the sectors of Maison-de-Champagne and Main-de-Massiges.

The Germans with bombs unsuccessfully attacked Hill 185.

On the left of the Meuse there was reciprocal artillery activity.

We apparently were notably effective in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304, and on the right bank north-west of Bezonvaux.

MESOPOTAMIA.

WARM WELCOME TO BRITISH AT BAGDAD.

LONDON, March 13.

An official message from Mesopotamia says:

We maintained close touch with the enemy south of Bagdad on the evening of March 10. At night the enemy evacuated an entire trench line, we advancing in close contact.

A general advance on both banks of the Tigris followed and we occupied the railway station at dawn and then the city. The cavalry advanced in pursuit and after a slight resistance occupied Kadhaimin, taking 100 prisoners.

The gumbouts then took up the pursuit.

Since February 23 the Turks have been destroying and removing everything of value from Bagdad, but our troops nevertheless is considerable.

The enemy abandoned 500 wounded and we counted between 200 and 300 dead.

We made prisoners of 300 on the left bank of the Tigris on March 10.

The inhabitants of Bagdad warmly welcomed us.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 13.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, claims that 250 prisoners have been taken at Namjowka.

ALLIES' JUSTIFICATION FOR SCRUTINY OF MAILS.

"A few lines of a letter conveyed to the enemy may be as useful, or even more useful, to his war-like operations than a cargo of arms and ammunition."

This statement is made in a Memorandum, addressed by the French and British Governments to the United States Government, justifying the examination of parcels and letter mails, which was issued yesterday in the form of a White Paper.

"Experience has, in fact, demonstrated the truth of this observation," the memorandum continues. "Hostile acts which have been planned through the mails have failed. Dangerous plots, from which even neutral countries are not safe at the hands of the enemy, have been detected in the mails and foiled."

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks.....	3.30 p.m.
Unions.....	\$ 775 buyers
Doughs.....	890 sales
Steamboats.....	102 buyers
Def. Indos.....	183 sellers
China Sugars.....	129 sales
Wharves.....	129 sales
Shanghai Docks.....	81 buyers
Hongkong Lands.....	91 buyers
Emphreys.....	6.60 buyers x return
Cement.....	6.80 buyers x return
Cement.....	6.80 sellers x return
Trams.....	7.30 buyers
Waterboats.....	18 buyers
Wool.....	145 buyers
Kung Yiks.....	13 buyers
Shanghai Cottons.....	113 buyers
Yangtzeopos.....	6 sellers

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

SERVICE RIFLE COMPETITION FOR HIS EXCELLENCY'S CUP.

We are asked to state that The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, has offered a Cup for the runner-up in the above Shoot. The competition will take place at Stonecutters Range on Saturday, April 7th, and not on Good Friday. As the Saturday is a general holiday, it is hoped that this alteration of date will not inconvenience intending competitors.

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking nauseous medicines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm rubbed thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHAPLAIN'S HAUL OF PRISONERS.

450 GERMAN PRISONERS TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, March 13.

The exploit of a Roman Catholic chaplain, who, with eighteen enthusiastic Irishmen, brought in 450 "very thankful, if somewhat dejected" Germans, was referred to by Sir Philip Sassoon in a recent speech at Folkestone.

A reliable correspondent states that the hero of the incident, home on furlough, has just been welcomed by the parishioners in a banquet in Louth.

It is stated that a party of the Dublin Fusiliers, accompanied by the padre, when returning from a reconnoitering expedition, were assailed by rifle fire from a wood where it was known the enemy were entrenched.

The chaplain advanced to the front, and, having secured the refuge of shell-holes, and from there fired a round of shots at the wood. Evidently the fire proved effective, for three Germans emerged from the wood with their hands held up in token of surrender.

The chaplain advanced to meet the trio, and informed them that one of their number could return to the wood and give the remaining Germans the assurance that their lives would be spared if they surrendered. The German who had been captured, promptly left, but as he failed to return after a reasonable interval the "Dubs" tried the effect of another volley. Then two more Germans came out, and a repetition of the fire brought out another trio.

Encouraged by these repeated evidence of the spirit of surrender, the chaplain decided to enter the wood and see the officer in charge of the enemy. He did so, and the result of his enterprise was that 450 Germans offered to surrender.

They emerged from the thicket, but when confronted with only 18 Fusiliers—and not an entire battalion, as they probably surmised—a number of them sought to return to the wood, with the obvious intention of renewing the combat. The "Dubs," however, sent a bullet into the direction of the retreating soldiers and soon dispelled all notions of resistance.

It is stated that one of the German officers approached the chaplain and asked that he might be spared the horrors of torture. At the same time he presented a strong case for the banknotes which he held in his extended hand. The retort, apt though it was—"We are British soldiers, sir, and not thieves"—was capped by a stalwart Fusilier standing near, who, doubtless charmed to see much money secured by lock and key, interjected: "Give that to me, my son, and I'll take care of you and yer receipts."

It is also stated that a second German officer handed to the chaplain an Iron Cross of the 2nd Class.

"KEEP YOUR THRONE."

THE KAISER AND "TNO."

Mr. Ward Price in a message from Salonika last month says that according to information received by the Greek Provisional Government the Kaiser has sent a message to King Constantine to the effect that he cannot allow the Kaiser to keep his throne. The Kaiser's message is to keep your throne. The correspondent sees in this the dirge of the German schemes, "undoubtedly real and active a few weeks ago, to clear the Balkans, and also an indication that after the war, German intrigues will be directed towards Greece. If he says, Germany had won complete sway in the Balkans, she would have made Salonika into a Mediterranean Kiel. The danger is that she may try after the war to gain by intrigue what she failed to win by arms. The Greek Provisional Government, he adds, realises the situation, and should be left a free hand to deal with King Constantine after the war.

SIMILES FROM AMERICA.

Mr. Frank J. Wildstach, a New York theatrical man, was one day reading a political article. Being interested he bought several papers, all of which agreed in informing him that "the news had spread like wildfire."

He sought out a friend, "Is there no other word," he asked, "in which news can spread?" The friend had never heard of any, so Mr. Wildstach sought a publisher.

"I want a dictionary of similes," he demanded. He was told that none existed. Forthwith he decided that there should be one. There was in 1894, and now, 1916, there is, with 15,000 similes.

A few of the most striking are reproduced in the "New York World." Here they are:

Slip as a submarine.—Anon.

As sprightly as a jumping-jack in the hands of a man with a "Venus dance"—Anon.

Stale as the hot rolls dug out of Pompeii.—Anon.

Success is like sunshine—it brings out the rattle-snakes.—Paul Morton.

Tuneless as a bag of wool.—George Eliot.

Unemotional as a frozen flounder.—George Broadhurst.

Wrinkled like a raisin.—Anon.

Roy as a victorious candidate.—George Meredith.

Robbers are like rain: they fall on the just and the unjust.—John Billings.

Scandal like dirt, will rub out when dry.—Sir T. Bernard.

Silent as the growth of flowers.—Aphra Behn.

Single as the sun.—Swinburne.

About as much chance as a man with a wooden leg in a forest fire.—George Broadhurst.

Bob up like the hammers of a piano.—Dickens.

Busy as a cross-eyed boy at a three-ring circus.—Bex Beach.

Calm as the cricket columns of a newspaper.—Anon.

Coughed like a cow who finds feathers mixed with hay.—Balzac.

Cowardly as a snail.—Anon.

Difficult as to forgive the virtue of our enemies.—Anon.

RUSSIA'S NEW PORT.

RAILWAY LINKS PETROGRAD WITH ARCTIC.

AN ICE-FREE OUTLET.

The Murman Railway is now officially announced from Russia to be open for traffic. This is an event of great importance for the future conduct of the war, for by this railway Russia has obtained an outlet to an ice-free port, through which she can obtain material from the west through the winter.

The railway is called after the Murman coast of the Kola Peninsula, which is washed by the Arctic Ocean. It may seem strange that a port on the Arctic Ocean, situated some 250 miles north of Archangel, which is frozen up for six months in the year should be free from ice all the year round. The explanation is that this coast is washed by the Gulf Stream, which, after doubling the North Cape, is in these parts still powerful enough to prevent ice from accumulating along the shore. This, of course, applies only to the open coast, for at Kola, which lies deeper down the Catherine Bay, the water frequently freezes. Novo Alexandrovsk, which lies just at the mouth of the bay, is as free from ice as any Norwegian port of the same latitude (says the *Manchester Guardian*). It was, therefore, Novo Alexandrovsk which was chosen the terminus for the Murman railway, though the actual port, with its quays, warehouses, docks, etc., will be situated on the side of the bay, at Bomand, where there is more available space for building.

WORK FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

It is worth noting that the idea of a railway to terminate at Novo Alexandrovsk was first conceived by the late Count Witte as far back as the middle of the nineties, with the object of constructing an ice-free naval fortress.

The idea, however, was ultimately abandoned in favour of a fortress at Liban, and was only revived at the end of 1914, when the necessity of an alternative to the Archangel route for war purposes became obvious. Since then thousands of workmen from Russia and prisoners of war, sometimes as many as 20,000, have been engaged in the arduous task of constructing a port and a railway in an inhospitable, roadless and scantily-inhabited country, with a rough climate, overgrown sometimes marshy, sometimes mountainous, which necessitated some places strengthening by wooden piles, and in other places extensive trenching and blasting. This labour has been crowned with success, the whole line, about 380 miles in length, being now available for the transport of war material from Novo Alexandrovsk to Petrograd.

The line may be divided into five parts. The first, from Petrograd to Zvanka, is a section of an old line from the capital to Vologda, which is itself connected with Archangel. The second section, from Zvanka to Petrograd, is a new line, which was constructed by the Onega Railway Company at the beginning of 1915. The third section, from Petrograd to Iroka, in the south-western corner of the White Sea, and on to Kern, on the western coast of the same sea, is one of the most beautiful spots in that country, was constructed in the spring and the summer of the present year.

LAST AND MOST DIFFICULT.

The fifth section, across the Kola Peninsula, from Kandalaksha, at the north-western corner of the White Sea, to Novo Alexandrovsk, was ready at the end of last year, permitting a motor-sledge connection with the Finnish waterways. The fourth section, between Kandalaksha and Kern, was the last to be completed. This section was the most difficult of all owing to the abundance of lakes and the marshy ground, and its quick construction is due to the fact that the Russian Government had wisely renounced the idea of extending the limits of military requirements for the present, and deferred a more solid construction till better days come.

The line will now make it possible to transport goods from the Murman coast to Petrograd in two days all the year round. It is due to this profit, the present Premier to acknowledge that it was his energy and iron will, while he was Minister of Railways, which have brought about such a rapid completion of the important undertaking. The display of these qualities no doubt contributed to the Bar's choice of him as successor to Mr. Sturmer in the Premier-ship.

A RUBBER FORECAST.

Since the sad death of Mr. C. A. Lempard the voice of the rubber prophet has not been heard, says the *Madras Mail*, but now another seer, who is described as a well-known market authority, has been forwarded. His estimates of the world's production and consumption of rubber during the next four years in tons are as follows:

Year.	Production.	Consumption.
1917	235,000	230,000
1918	265,000	260,000
1919	295,000	290,000
1920	314,000	312,000

No allowance has been made in these estimates for the German and Austrian post-war demand, which is not expected to be less than 20,000 tons per annum. Apart from this it will be seen that during the four years in question it is thought that supply and demand will remain very nearly balanced.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

BATHING DIVISION.

A Sergeant and 16 men will parade with the Hongkong Volunteer Band on Sunday, the 18th inst. Fall in on the Cricket Ground at 8.15 a.m.

Dress—Helmets, shorts, puttees, undersoles (fitted), waterboots (laced). Rations should be carried in haversacks. Two stretchers to be provided.

(Ed.) E. HARRIS.

Office in Charge of District.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

January 31.

ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

For the second week in succession Celtic dropped a point, and as both Greenock Morton and Rangers were successful, it looks as if there was a possibility of a fight for the Championship. The leaders on the table stand thus:—

Celtic, 24 matches played, and 40 points.

Greenock Morton, 23 matches, and 40 points.

Rangers, 24 matches, and 38 points.

The other clubs are out of the running. The three Northern combinations are making a bad season of it, and are at the bottom of the table. Aberdeen have 16 points. Dundee, 15, and Raith Rovers 14.

Several clubs found it difficult to raise an eleven for their engagements, war work claiming many noted players; and the feature of the week was the success of Queen's Park and Hearts, though both suffer greatly from this cause. Indeed, Queen's Park accomplished a very smart feat in winning at Falkirk, they started with nine players, and only got their full eleven after the interval. Quite as surprising was Hearts' success at Dundee. The home job had by far the larger share of the first half, but in the second half Hearts tried their fifteenth centre forward, surely a record for any club in any season, and the new-comer made good by putting on a couple of goals. Motherwell also won under difficulties; one of their forwards had to retire after half in home play. Third Lanark forwards were ever so much better than the Celtic five. Rangers gave a poor display. Kilmarnock's complete triumph was in large measure due to the Aberdonians having to put in a long railway journey. Results:—

Hebrewians, 3; Dumbarton, 1.

Dundee, 2; Hearts, 3.

Third Lanark, 0; Celtic, 0.

Rangers, 2; Hamilton Academicals, 1.

Morton, 2; Airdrie, 1.

Raith Rovers, 1; St. Mirren, 1.

Falkirk, 1; Queen's Park, 2.

Clyde, 2; Partick Thistle, 1.

Motherwell, 2; Ayr United, 1.

Kilmarnock, 7; Aberdeen, 0.

RUSSIA.

Wintry weather is playing havoc with the few engagements left in Rugby, and School Championship games are postponed. Fettes, in spite of the absence of leading players, defeated Edinburgh University by 8 points to 0. Grange scored 21 to 3 against Kirkcaldy High School. And Royal High School unkindly run up 53 points against St. Wulst's 0.

THE SINAI PENINSULA.

Mr. H. Wilkins, formerly of the United Engineers and now of the City of London Rough Riders, serving with the Salonika Army, writes to a friend in Bangkok:—

"We have had a strenuous year and our facilities for either writing or posting have been very meagre, as we have been buried away over 100 miles inside the Sinai peninsula, near the Turkish border since May last. Gladly since the Gallipoli and Sennasi campaign we have been kept hard at it, barring six glorious weeks in barracks at Cairo with brigade polo tournaments and Shepherds' grill.

We were there to redden and pick up horses and were pushed off to Sinai (beginning of March) and there we have spent the summer, constantly on the move from Red Sea to the Mediterranean, right through every bit of the waste which Moses justly termed the wilderness. Our job was to work through and gradually clear the place of enemy troops (they held it last year) and we were consequently always running into bits of trouble of sorts.

As you know, the Turks attacked in force on night during July and August and being on the spot we had the time of our lives, working as a mobile column with the Australian cavalry and Camel corps, well away on the flank and rear of the Turks. We took and held for nearly two months two important Turkish bases and were then relieved and sent off on another expedition to the Magdara mountains, entailing a march of 300 miles over heavy drift sand. Having strafed the old Turks there we then got orders to get down to our base for a long promised rest. This occupied over a week's march and we eventually got into a most comfortable camp near the shores of Lake Timsah with real tents and all our base kits, which we hadn't seen for six months. Five days after our return we got orders to prepare for departure overseas. Fantastic incident for warm clothing followed, then off to Alexandria, a week or so dodging the wily submarine. Now here we are, perched up among the mountains of the Balkans, wondering if we shall ever feel warm or dry again. We are sitting on a hillside, surrounded by snow clad mountains, with a blustering cold wind sending the rain down in torrents for days on end.

ON THE SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR TROUBLES.

For some considerable time, down to about ten or a dozen years ago, says *Engineering*, strikes were diminishing. Employers were coming more and more to understand Trade Unionism and to respect union leaders. The members of the unions were becoming more and more loyal to their leaders. Conciliation Boards—voluntary Boards, be it observed—were established in most of the big industries and in some small ones, and were getting a stronger and stronger voice in the control of industrial conditions. Agreements made between the employers and the trade union representatives were generally honoured, and there was a pronounced movement towards industrial peace. Through the agency of voluntary conciliation strikes were steadily decreasing. But about 10 or 12 years ago progress was arrested, and retrogression began. Strikes began to increase, and have gone on increasing, ignoring of course, the abnormal war period. More time was lost by strikes and lock-outs in the last 10 years before the war than in the previous 30 years. The deplorable state of affairs has been caused by the increasing activities of the Government in the direction of settling disputes. There need be no mystery about this. The trouble is no more than the natural and inevitable corollary of the policy of State intervention in this intervention takes responsibility away from the parties primarily interested in labour disputes and encourages the small minority of hotheads and mischief-makers on both sides. If the Government adds *Engineering*, made it a fixed policy to keep out of labour disputes, save in the most special and extreme cases, the negotiators on both sides would be left with the full and final responsibility of settling their differences and making and observing agreements. In such circumstances the extremists could not hope to gain anything by extravagant demands or withholding reasonable concessions, as the case might be. Credit or blame for the good or ill that came of disputes or their settlement would invariably go to the right parties in that they knew there would be a strong and determining disposition on both sides to compose differences, arrive at practical agreements, and honour bargains. But since it has come to be known that the State or some State department is quite prepared and will step in between the disputing parties and arbitrate, or even to pass a special Act of Parliament to settle the trouble, see what happens. The extremists on both sides simply gamble on the Government's award, and then, when something more than they can secure by voluntary negotiation.

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DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

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HONGKONG.

ON THE SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR TROUBLES.

For some considerable time, down to about ten or a dozen years ago, says *Engineering*, strikes were diminishing. Employers were coming more and more to understand Trade Unionism and to respect union leaders. The members of the unions were becoming more and more loyal to their leaders. Conciliation Boards—voluntary Boards, be it observed—were established in most of the big industries and in some small ones, and were getting a stronger and stronger voice in the control of industrial conditions. Agreements made between the employers and the trade union representatives were generally honoured, and there was a pronounced movement towards industrial peace. Through the agency of voluntary conciliation strikes were steadily decreasing. But about 10 or 12 years ago progress was arrested, and retrogression began. Strikes began to increase

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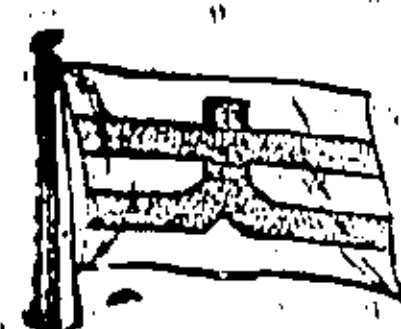
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FORMOSA LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Asping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy. "AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 18th Mar., at Noon.

These Formosa Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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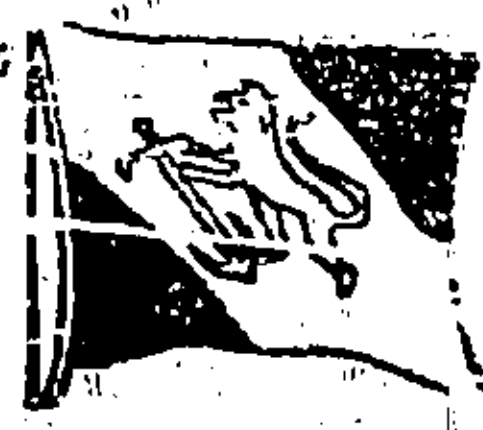
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SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Mar. 20, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 21, at Noon
TIENSIN	KUKICROW	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Mar. 23, Daylight

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TIENSIN	CHIPSING	FRIDAY, Mar. 16, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	KUNSAI	SATURDAY, Mar. 17, at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	KUNSAI	TUESDAY, Mar. 20, Daylight
SHANGHAI	WINGSAN	TUESDAY, Mar. 20, Daylight
HAIPHONG	WINGSAN	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 21, at 3 a.m.
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